THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

AN ASSOCIATION FOR THE PRESER-VATION OF OUR HISTORY.

How It Came to Be Organized and What I Has Done-Efforts Now Being Made to Extend Its Usefulness.

(For The Times.)

We are reminded by the approaching season that the time for the annual meeting of the Historical Society of Virginia is near at hand. By a recent order were taken for a proper observance of this event. All who attended the last annual meeting of the society in December last will recall with pleasure the evidences there given of a renewed spirit mulgation of everything pertaining to the history of the State, will take this of coming to the aid of our becoming active,

f Virginia was sixty years ago. We need not stop to inat purpose it was formed, as afterwards incorporated. these objects; but it does t some inquiry should be it has done in the meanthe learned contributors papers read at the last s not wrong when he o Virginians that they history of their own that "they have been history, and to let others off unwritten," &c. To this may safely add, that much written has been by aliens, some cases, ignorantly suit their prejudices, or to

always existed in the Virnental organization a strange this direction. Of all men he the proudest of his ancestral the most exacting and sensitive the honor and renown and for this reason has fredrawn upon himself the rigicule thers by an unseemly and ill-d assumption of personal superior-I yet in the face of the grandeur thome, the vast material once at and the high incitement before p to this time he has utterly failneet expectations based upon claims ofty and exclusive. comparison with what might have

the history of his State and ave been so neglected that the mid will never, perhaps, understand as might, the full import of that history. has been to this strange indifference, nest from the beginning that may be referred so much of doubt in re-sard to the earlier periods of our colonial settlement, and which, even at his day, leaves to the uncertainties of adition what otherwise would have been ell-authenticated fact. By way of illusration, the reader may be here reminded hat the period of time included between acon's rebellion and the Revolution of 776, excepting only the short adminis-ration of Governor Spotswood, is scarceore than referred to by the annalist n all those hundred years he does little nore than put upon record in a perfunctory way, the names of the Colonial Governors as they succeeded one another in power and held their semi-regal courts, in power and held their semi-regal cource, first at Jamestown and then at Williamsburg. Meantime, the pen of the historian is comparatively idle. Here and there a few public events occur to relieve the monotomy of the dreary narative. But we look in value for any accounts of the economic or social conditions of the inhabitants of a country already assuming the proportions of a State, and even at the proportions of a State, and even at the proportion of a state, and the country at the capable of an independent autonomy. And this histus still exists. But for the few literary fragments now to be found only by searching among collections of private papers, together with the moulding remnants of the ancient country records left decaying in their country records left decaying in their habitants of a country already assuming e accounts of that unknown cen-We are, however, glad to say that enthusiastic and competent investi-tor in the person of the enterprising sident of William and Mary College entered upon a line of investigation

hen the Historical Society of Virginia came into existence it found this all others should have taken a interest in its success. These mposed of the wealthy, educated and State Governments, and a class these devoted their time to cul cond were public men, who did lit-than talk politics, write essays on ience of government and direct the of their own State, as well as to control those of the General ament itself. This was so pre-emithe case that after a while the ons Virginia had governed the coun-

already gives earnest of ultimate

taste for history, nor did any of the to to spend even a small part of their andance upon such subjects. They could add acre to acre and buy negroes to work them, increase their stock of family silver and induige their families in every possible luxury, but never a farthing towards preserving the records of their State or maintaining the historic heritage of the race from whom the pretended to derive their chief importance In the meantime other Commonwealths had not been idle. From the beginning, Massachusetts and the other New Eng-land States had established their hisal and genealogical foundations. New k and the middle States followed and even the Western States, the ings of yesterday, can now boast of achievements in the same direction, oint with pride to their historical ctures of more than palatial

that the Virginia Historical Society officers were men of the highest in the community, and upon its on in any country. Statesmen re pave their time and talents as we have seen, there were enough in sympathy with the afford them the means to carry

anal meetings of the Society were brick building, which stood reets. It was originally intended and was built in 1835, by Dr. John less of the Richmond Academy less of the Richmond Academy less. The building was first oc-ty the late Colonel Claude Crozet, there a large and prosperous Tills gentleman was not only an accomplished teacher, but was at one time chief neologist to the State of Virkinin, and become one of the most dis-tingulance civil engineers in America. who built the Blue Ridge ead, which included among its mos mountain at Rockfish Gap, Colonel Crozet eeded at the Academy by Socrates Maupin, who also maintained



until he was elected to the Professorship of Chemistry at the University of Vir-

For some cause, the effort to keep up the Richmond Academy failed, and the build-ing passed into other uses. It afterwards became known as the Richmond Athenaeum, and although it could not strictly be considered a Temple of Minerva, it was, nevertheless, specially devoted to literary purposes. On the first floor had been arranged an audience room, which became the resort of the educated and refined, people of the town and who for many years were privileged to listen to the productions of poets, philosophers and historians delivered from time to time within its walls. On the same floor the Historical Society of Virginia was graciously allowed a room. This was the first approach to "local habitation" for the unhappy vagrant, who these many years had only been known by its name. The entire second floor was occupied by the books of the Richmond Library Company, or Richmond Mercantile Associa-tion, we do not remember which. For many years the place was a blessing to the community. It was free to all comers, and during stated hours the rooms were filled with industrious readers. The library-room was presided over by an amiable, but dignified oid gentleman of strong personality and decision of character. He maintained the most perfect decorum within the limits of his charge. He had once been a successful merchant, but in his last days, as is often the case with men of his calling, he had been overtaken by misfortune. had been overtaken by misfortune. At that time the game of chess was

very fashionable. Among the higher classes of people it had taken the place of cards, the abuse of which in the pre-ceding generation having so debauched the community that special legislation had in vain attempted a reform. It was not until public sentiment had succeeded in doing what the law could not effect that the indulgence of the most open and reckless gambling among both ladies and gentlemen had at last been brought to an end. The new game had now become a favorite pastime among these same peo-ple. Chess clubs were formed, and it was not long before almost every drawing-room in the community contained its ornamental chess table, adorned by sets of every possible pattern of chessmen, from those of the plainest wood to the most elaborate styles of oriental manufacture in carved and polished ivory. The Richmond library building became one of the favorite resorts for enthusiastic chess players, and many were the silent tournaments held within its walls. At certain hours of the day and night

groups of combatants were to be seen in profound study over hotly-contested games. The habitual silence of the room was intensified while these were going on. Not a sound was heard, except when some wily champion had, by an unexpected "coup," brought his adversary's king to a sudden and successful check. Then it was that a startling exclamation of triumph or despair would break the solemn monotony of the scene. Our ven-erable librarian was always deeply inerable librarian was always deeply interested on these occasions, for he was himself a devotee to the game. He belonged to a higher class of players, who rarely condescended to contend except with foemen worthy of their skill. The list of these was limited to a small number of well-known champions, each one of whom knew that whenever he was in the humor old Mr. R. was always the humor old Mr. R— was always ready to break a lance with him. A record of these intellectual jousts was kept, so that the reputation of the several combatants became a matter of special interest to the community. was that our librarian became more than ever the "genius loci" of the building, and of a neighborhood, with which the hand of time has perhaps dealt more unreservedly than with any other part of Richmond.

Some of his adversaries were his immediate neighbors. Chief among these was the venerable G. F., Sr., whose leonine head and striking features would have attracted the admiration of Michael Angelo himself, and who, although an octogenarian, was still one of the sturdlest among the champion chess players. Second only to him in skill and reputations was the course William F. W. tion was the courtly William F. Esq., who had also been a neighbor, at that time was residing at his country seat in Hanover. He rarely failed to visit his old friend at the library-room

when he came into the city.
Reference to the Athenaeum building has been made, not only to recall memo-ries of that locality, but chiefly because the Historical Society of Virginia had its home for a time in that building. But it was by no means an enviable home. Its pictures decorated the walls of the same pictures decorated the walls of the same room which contained its small but valua-ble library. Its manuscripts and other property were safely hid away, nailed up in boxes secure from human inspection. This apartment and all it contained were

This apartment and all it contained were appropriately consigned to the keeping of a sexton of a neighboring church, who thus became the sole "locum tenens," and whose duty it was semi-occasionally to air the premises, leat the dampness and accumulating cob-webs might interfere with the health of the history within with the health of the history within On such occasions, if perchance the windows and doors were observed to be open, passers by would venture to enter in and linger awhile to look upon the antique faces that gazed in dignified silence from the walls, and which seemed to welcome the light much more than the visitors. Now and then the few persons who still felt interest in the affairs of the society were permitted to inspect the room and its contents, in company with some one of its officers. On such occasions it was encouraging to find the occasions it was encouraging to find that after all there was somebody ready at the least to express the bope that in the near future better things were in store for the Historical Society of Virginia. Nearly a half century has passed since that time. Why this hope was not rea-lized will be seen hereafter. Meantime let the purpose of this unfinished communication be understood. It is not intended merely to fill up a certain space in a newspaper, but to arrest, if possible, the serious attention of those who are wil-ling to come to the relief of the society.

(To be concluded.)

period of much caution among manufacturers, importers and distributers of products; and it is important to have clear conceptions of the probable drift of affairs during the interim.

It is to be taken for granted that the purpose of the prospective revision of the tariff will be to reduce the cost of raw materials to home manufacturers and to lower the price of a wide range of imported goods to our consumers, with the effect of correspondingly lowering the market value of like domestic manufacturers. With this prospect in view the first ers. With this prospect in view, the first ers. With this prospect in view, the first effort of all holders of merchandise will be to get rid of it early at the best prices procurable under the circumstances, so that when the new duties take effect they may be holding the smallest possible stocks of goods bought under the old scale of duties and prices.

take effect they may be holding the smallest possible stocks of goods bought under the old scale of duties and prices. Under such circumstances merchants may be expected to become very eager sellers and very cautious buyers. Business will, therefore, be run, as far as practicable on old stocks and, to that extent, it will assume the phase of an extensive commercial liquidation; which, though not a normal condition, will have wholesome as well as restrictive effects. Manufacturers, too, so far as they are holding stocks, will be as eager sellers as merchants and may be expected to keep production unusually close to demand, whilst they will reduce their supply of raw materials to the lowest limit. The first effect of this general policy of realizing will be to depress prices; the next to diminish production. Consumption will thus be likely to keep ahead of production, and that factor may be expected to act as a check upon the fall in values, wherein will be found the safety-valve of the situation. So also, in respect to imports; the limitation of the demand from distributers and the downward tendency in prices will discourage the buying of the foreign goods paying the present high duties; and that effect will proportionately help the market for domestic products.

The demand from consumers may be expected to suffer in some directions, but to be fairly maintained in others. Those who are making investments for future purposes in, for instance, buildings, houses, factories, vessels, railroad construction or equipment, machinery, repairs and extensions of plant, &c., will naturally postspone their outlays in some measure until derangements of the transition are over and the lower scale of prices to be established by the new tariff has been reached. This will be an important curtailment of demand, which will apply alike to foreign and domestic products and to most kinds of raw material, and of which there can be little alleviation until the new duties take effect, when it will come in as an important stimulus to the stimulus to the new order of business. The more necessary demand arising from family and individual wants, which constitutes a largely preponderant proportion of the whole requirements of the nation, will be supported by the generally healthy condition of business that the country now enjoys, whilst it will also be encouraged by the declining tendency in prices. This condition of general trade will act as a bulwark against certain depressing tendencies inseparable from the brief period of change to the new conditions.

new conditions.

The net result of the disarrangements above recited must be a partial contraction of immediate consumption and a considerable large consumption and a considerable large consumption. of immediate consumption and a considerably larger curtailment of both production and importation, with a reduction of stocks of merchandise to the lowest practical minimum. Nothing short of such restriction is possible under the circumstances, and until the new tariff comes into operation, and no credit can be safely given to estimates that predict a more roseate result. But the period of these interruptions will be comparatively brief and will be followed by a set of new conditions calculated to riod of these interruptions will be com-paratively brief and will be followed by a set of new conditions calculated to promote a rapid revival of industry and trade, for which the country can well afford to make these temporary sacri-

trade, for which the country can well afford to make these temporary sacrifices.

The chief pressure of these transient disarrangements will be found to finally settle upon raw materials and labor. If the manufacturer has to accept a lower price for his product, he must cither close his works or get compensation in a reduction of the costs of production, and that comonny must be his fire resort for self protection. The producer of raw materials can have no choice but to accept his share of concession, at once if he must, later if he may. Labor may be expected to yield its quota of concession grudgingly and tardily, and possibly not without more or less disturbing resort to lockouts or strikes. Those who have taught workingmen that a reduction of tariff does not mean a relative reduction of wages have adulterated a great reform with very paradoxical doctrine; but we doubt whether they have succeeded to any great extent in misleading their pupils. It certainly does not require anything beyond the measure of intelligence with which the American workman is commonly credited to comprehend the accepted rule, that, in the first place, if products are to be soid for less, the working producers must get less pay; and that, in the next place, if workmen concede in wages they will get full compensation in the cheapening of the products they have to buy, so that the net result to the earner is the same under lower wages as under higher. But, while we have no doubt that the mass of workmen are in measure prepared for this equal change in wages and in prices when the new tariff goes into effect. This may prove to be one of the most embarrassing features we shall have to encounter in approaching the new commercial policy.

An important difficulty in this preliminary readjustment of prices will arise from the necessary absence of a standard

mercial policy.

An important difficulty in this preliminary readjustment of prices will arise from the necessary absence of a standard by which to estimate values until the new tariff law is promulgated. In the interval, all judgments about the value of goods must be largely guesses, and each seller must be guided by the simple rule of getting the best price he can, from which will result a certain rough range of values that will rule the markets.

markets.

We have aimed to present these features of business precedent to the change of tariff without either exaggeration or palliation; for it is best for all parties to face prospects just as they stand. There is, however, little in this future to excite apprehension. Perplexing derangements there must be; much confusion, guessing and groping about values will be inevitable; some contraction of business also is to expected and profits will be as much dependent on chance as on good judgment; but there is no apparent reason for expecting disaster and nothing, as a rule, to prevent the realizing of moderate profits on business. The case is one of readjustment of the machinery of trade. It means no such break down or demoralization as follows from a panic growing out of overtrading or rotten financing. It involves no disturbance of eredit, no reaction from speculative excesses; it is simply a change from artificial to natural condi-Conditions Preliminary to the Anticipated
Change in the Tariff Laws.

Whatever period may be chosen for Congress framing the new tariff policy and for putting it in execution, the preliminary interval must inevitably be a liminary interval must inevitably be a liminary little of this sort of leaving little of this sort of liminary interval must inevitably be a liminary little of this sort of liminary interval must inevitably be a liminary little of this sort of little littl

change to be provided for. Moreover, behind the few months of transition, there awaits an era of conditions which, wherever fairly tried, have always produced a vast development of natural enterprise and wealth; and, with such precedents favoring the experiment, we scarcely need dread some transient troublesome preliminaries.

WALLING OUT THE RABBITS.

New South Wales Proposes to Protect Herself With a Brick Barrier.

Pres'dent Charles W. Kent, of the London Furriers' Association, recently left San Francico by steamer for Australia Befere salling he gave the San Francisco Chronicie the following particulars of his mission:

"You would like some statistics! To commence with, on careful calculation it is now settled that two rabbits in ten years will multiply to 70,000,000. That is a moderate figure. Rabbits have particular aderate figure. Rabbits have particular advantages for thriving in Australia, and have used these advantages for forty years, since they were introduced. In New South Wales Government expended over \$4,000,000 from 1883 to 1890, endeavoring to extermi-nate them. Besides that a greater sum has been expended in private moneys. In one year 25,280,000 skins had reyalty paid upon

Now, there is another side to this question of extermination, and that is the rabbit killer's and the rabbit skin dealer's interests. A killer gets two cents a head royalty from the Government for destroying the animal's life. He then sells the skin at from four to six cents. On the meat, at the canning factories, he averages from two to four cents. It is a nice, easy way of making money. The skins are baled, pressed and exported to London. In that city there is a general auction sale of skins every six weeks. The sales average from 1.500 to 2.000 bales, and the average to a bale is 200 skins.

"There are ten companies in Australia and four in New Zealand engaged in the rabbit skin trade. Of these one-half add the meat canning to their business. You will understand, therefore, that there is a big monopoly, which is not at all anxious to see the rabbits exterminated. Interested with it is a very large number of the population, who find rabbit killing more remunerative and less hard work than farming.
"Pasteur endeavored to exterminate the

rabbits by inoculation with chicken cholera, It is well known to those behind the scenes that he did not get a fair trial, and, in fact, was so hindered and hampered that he withdrew his agents from further ex-

"The question has come up before the Government again, and a bill is new before the Sydney Legislature asking for a vote to build a brick wall entirely around the agricultural boundary of the colony of New South Wales. Rabbits will not burrow low-er than two and a half feet, and it is pro-This wall being once built, a general ex termination of rabbits within that inclosure will be commenced and carried through ment with great interest, and if it succeeds will probably all folicy suit. Such a course would confine the rabbits to the great Australian bush, in whose sandy deserts they

would soon die out.
"What use is made of all these rabbit skins? Why, the hat on your head is made of them. The hair is plucked off the pelt by hand. A fortune awalts the man who can invent a machine that can do it. A fine blue fur is then left on the pelt. The skin is then pared away from the fur by delicate machinery, machinery so fine that when the last paring is cut off the fur some times hangs into one filmy section. This is worked up into felt; ordinary hats are made from rabbit skin. A better class is made from hare's skin. The best are made from the nutria, a kind of water rat trap-ped in Buenos Ayres, and then come beaver and musquash, obtained in the United States and Canada. The cowboy wants the best hat in the world, and as he pays for it, he gets it. The nutria felt stands wet and remains stiff brimmed after soak-ing, because it is made from the fur of a and the first made from the fur of a water animal. The American jack rabbit is no use at all to the trade. The finglish rabbit supplies the best fur-like silk, but of course act water-proof. Then comes the New Zealand rabbit, followed by the Australian.

tralian.
"We used to export hats in quantity from England to America, but now the Americans can dress skins as well as the English. and they make all their own ints, importing the furs from us, of course. I do not understand why the United States does not import rabbit skins direct from Australia which tralia, seeing the enormous quantity which it buys from England. At a rough guess I should calculate the United States manufactures 65,000 hats every day, while England manufactures about 40,000. The largest properties of the Brussell of

had manufactures about 40,000. The largest hat manufactury in the world is the Brus-sels, which turns out 10,000 hats a day. "Why am I interested in the extermina-tion of rabbits in Australia? Well, I am interested in one of the chief fur companies in London, and we want to see our English rabbits protected against the marvellously multiplying Australian competitors.

BUTTED IN THE MIRROR.

A Country Darkey's Ludicrous Encounter With His Own Image.

John Green is the name of a green negro He didn't have sense enough to tell where he lived, but it is the assumption that he is from some Rackensack town. John made his debut in city life several days ago. He had never before seen such sights as were unfolded to his wide-open eyes. John had come to Memphis to purchase a suit of clothes. He had on clothes which did not suit. He seemed to have left a section of his train behind to keep the section country company while he was away.

After inquiries he found out that "Marse Minkin" was the man to see in regard to his contemplated purchase. After many devious detours he succeeded in finding Menken's store and started in.

Immediately in front of the door was a looking-glass; it was a full-size one. He had never seen anything of the kind before. He stood stock still and tried to accustom himself to the hideous image. The image stood still also. The contemptation of the contemp plation made his mouth dry. He did not know that a man who expectorates cannot expectorate as a gentleman, so he expecto rated. The revolting image expectorated also. John took it into his head that the image was another nigger, and that he was trying to spit on him. It offended his re-fined sensibilities to such an extent that he assumed an offensive position. The coon in the glass did so too. This was too much

for John, and with a yell of rage he picked up the first weapon at hand, which was his head, and made a frantic butt wiith it against the image in the glass. This butt made John the butt of many jokes. He was finally extricated from the falling glass by some of the employes in the store. They held him tightly, but it was unnecessary. John was dazed. A white man came up at this stage of the game, and taking in the situation, said he knew John, and paying for the glass, carried him away. The broken glass in the front of Menken's store testifies to the truth of the encounter .-Memphis Commercial.

Badly Scared.

Kosciusko Murphy is one of the most adroit liars in the Lone Star State. At a social gathering, the cheerful subject of death being under discussion, Mrs. Percy Yerger asked him: "Do you think animals fear death very

much?

"I know they do. I know of a remarkable case right in point," replied Murphy.

"Let us hear it." "I was coming through the woods when I perceived a black object on a limb, about forty feet from the ground. I crawled up and perceived that it was a crow. The bird did not perceive my approach until I was within thirty feet of it. The crow then caught a glance of me and trembled I brought my gun to bear on it, but at first I could not see where it was."

"It had become frightened and had flown "No, its feathers had turned snow white

with fear."-Texas Siftings.



Papa Hicks-Why didn't you stay in Sunday school? Dick-Couldn't stand the new teacher.

She said I looked like you .- Once a Week.

A Great Day.

"I am going to have a good time next week," said a Boston girl the other day, 'My brother calls it a regular giddy swirl of frivolous dissipation. Monday I shall spend most of the day at the bazaar for the Home for Aged Couples at Horti-cultural hall, and I'll go in the evening to hear Carroll D. Wright speak on the influence of the factory system on intellectual development. Tuesday the fair for the Working Boys' home opens at the Gettysburg building. Wednesday afternoon there's a lovely meeting in the interest of fresh water baths at Technology, and in the evening I'm going to Bulfinch chapel to see and hear a pretty girl's play in aid of the teachers' bazaar.
"Thursday I shall simply reside at the

Home for Aged Couples' fair again, and Friday evening I shall go to Tremont temple to hear those charming Chinamen, Sam Ping Lee and Wong Chin Foo, talk against the Geary exclusion law, and Saturday, oh, Saturday I do want to go to Springfield to the football game, but more I want to go to the Channing hall meeting of the Younger Ministers' association!" - New York Tribune.

Faith in Prayer.

Charlie, aged five, had been told by his mamma not to go down to the creek to "If you go I shall whip you," she

Of course the denied pleasure grew each moment more attractive, and finally he could stand it no longer, and disregarding the threat of a whipping went. When he came back, seeing evidence of displeasure in his mother's face, he asked, "You won't whip me, will you, mamma?"

'If I don't whip you I shall have told a lie, and you wouldn't want me to tell a lie, would you?" replied his mother. "You c-could ask G-God to f-forgive

A Confession.

you," sobbed Charlie.-Detroit Free Press.

"I remember, as well as if it only happened yesterday, that in my younger days I once walked twenty miles at a stretch for the purpose of thrashing a hated rival." "And did you return on foot?"

"No, they brought me back in an ambulance!"-Epoch.

A Definition.

Tommy-Paw, what is a special provi-

Mr. Figg-It occurs when some other fellow is the victim of a misfortune that would otherwise have happened to yourself.-Indianapolis Journal.

Financially and Physically. "What makes Rustler so round shouldered?"

"Oh, he's trying to make both ends meet."-Smith & Gray's Monthly,

Wouldn't Look Well. Young Lady-How much?

Telegraph Operator-Twenty-five cents. 'For that one word 'yes'?" "Yes'm. Same price for ten words or less. You can repeat the word 'yes' ten times, if you wish." "Um-n-o; that wouldn't look well. It's an answer to a proposal of marriage."—

IN STAUNTON SOCIETY.

A LOVELY FANCY BALL SET OFF RY BEAUTY AND FASHION.

St. Thomas' Church the Scene of a Handsome Wedding_A Banquet Given by the Grocers of Staunton.

STAUNTON, VA., Nov. 26-Lieutenant and Mrs. Dabney gave a lovely fancy ball a few nights since to their daughter, Miss May Dabney. The whole house was thrown cpen to the young people, who danced until 12 o'clock, and among the many young ladies present were Sallie Fauntleroy, in gypsy costume of real gauze; Miss Janet Bell, as a tamborine girl; Miss Sue Lewis, of West Virginia, as "Vivandiere"; Miss Effle Lamon as "Mauck Muller"; Miss Jennie Hulliken, as "Cindereila"; Miss Louise Hulliken, as "Mistress Mary, Quite Contray"; Miss Fannie Harison in yellow silk evening gown; Miss Adele Valz, in pale pink crepe; Miss Adele Valz, in pale pink crepe; Miss Katie McClan, in early English costume; Miss Margaret Timberlake, as a flower girl; Miss Margaret Daniel, as the "Goddess of Liberty"; Miss Lena Daniel, "as "Kate Greenway"; Miss Eva McCue, French pensant; Miss Beatrice Atkins, in pale biue European gown. The gentlemen present were Messrs. Roger Walker, Edmund Berkely, Kent Harrison, Fielding Oliver, Charles Wheat, Norvell Plumley, Holmes Fowle, William Aust, V. L. Denny and George Bell, and Cadets Welch, Shennonhouse and Browning. "Mauck Muller"; Miss Jennie Hulliken,

st. Francis church was the scene Wednesday morning of a pretty wedding, at which time Miss Mary Brown and Mr. James Don were married by Father

which time Miss Mary Brown and Mr.
James Don were married by Father
Payne.

The hop at S. M. A. was largely attended. Dancing was kept up till 1
o'clock. The music was furnished by the
Italian orchestra. The young ladles present and dancing were Misses Minnie McCoy.. walking costume; Ellie Foster,
black net; Amelia McCue, gray walking
dress; Annie Camp, of Richmond, pink
crepe; Cleminee Cook, walking dress of
gray; Girtie Ally, white crepe; Ellia
Shephard, white crepe; Janet Bell, red
tulle; Sue Lewis, white mull; Mary
Dabney, white Swiss; Mattle Wayt, blue
silk; Eva Tyree, green mull; Sadie Welier, white mull; Rosa Belle Parkins, of
Fort Deflance, street dress; Madge Ally,
street dress; Salite Fauntieroy., white
mull; Mary Guy, pink silk; Miss Wills,
of Lynchburg, blue silk.

Among the gentlemen were Captain
Herrett, H. H. Wayt, E. L. Gibson, Jr.,
Walker McChesney; J. L. Bumgardner,
E. E. Hoge, J. M. Hoge, Morton Fultz,
David Fultz, W. Walker, George Jordan,
G. Bell, F. Tannehill, Captain Henry
Holt, W. M. Hilleny, K. McCoy, Cadets
Pheips Shennonhouse, Browning, G. J.
Winter, J. G. Winter, Maller, Fast, Hoopl
Gibbs, Selig, Sonlat, Messrs. William Ast,
R. N. Blackford, Benny Blackford, E.
Sproul, J. Kerr, William Merton, Professor Hall.

Mrs. Sue Dabney and Mrs. Annie Maguel Fauntleroy were the chaperons
The young people danced in the barracks,

Mrs. Sue Dabney and Mrs. Annie Maguel Fauntieroy were the chaperons. The young people danced in the barracks, which was beautifully decorated for the ocasion. The hops given by the cadets are always enjoyable and largely attended.

Miss. Laura Fletcher, of Norfolk, who

are always enjoyable and largely attended.

Miss Laura Fletcher, of Norfolk, who has been here for several weeks, has gone to Lexington to visit friends.

Miss Grace Hopkins, of Mobile, Ala., is here with her cousin, Miss Annie Child. She will leave for her Southern home very soon.

Miss Lucy Daingerfield, of Verona, is spending some days at the "Kalomma."

Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Davis have returned from their wedding trip.

The grocers of this city gave an elegant banquet at the Virginian Hotel Thursday night. Nearly thirty members of the association attended and enjoyed the good things provided for them.

Misses Willis Bumgardner and Neia Fowle are visiting friends in Roanoke, Va.

Fowle are visiting friends in Va.

Miss Rosa Lee Perkins, of Fort Defiance is the guest of the Misses Alby.

Mrs. Margaret Hefflin, of Silver City.

New Mexico, who has been in Staunton with her parents for some weeks, left early this week for her far away home.

Lieutenant-Sergeant P. Nottingham, of the Fifth Maryland regiment, has been in town this week.

Miss Agnes Walke returned from long visit to Richmond Saturday last.

Miss Fannie Tannihill has gone to warm of the control of

Miss Agnes Called Miss Individual Last.

Miss Fannie Tannihill has gone to Waco, Tex., for the winter.

Miss Cleminee Cooke, of New York, is now in Staunton with her mother.

Misses Ellen Henkle and Alia Miller have returned to Newmarket.

Professor Frank Yates, teacher in the Deaf, Dumb and Elind Institution, has been elected principal of the Arkansas State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Mr. and Mrs. Yates left Thursday night for Little Rock.

The ladies' auxiliary to the Y. M. C. A. cleared over six hundred dollars by the "Carnival of Citles" held last week.

The young gentlemen friends of Miss The young gentlemen friends of Miss

the "Carnival of Citles" held last week.

The young gentlemen friends of Miss
May Brown, of Huntingdon, W. Va.,
who is the guest of Miss Julia Moran,
gave her a large ball at the German
Hall Thanksgiving night. The Stonewall
band played the opening march.

Mrs. N. K. Schuler, of Kansas, is
spending some weeks at the Hotel Mozart

Mrs. R. R. Schuler Mrs. Archiver bending some weeks at the Hotel Mozart.

The young men who are attending the various colleges came home to spend their Thanksgiving holiday.

Meetings are being held every night this week for young men at the Y. M. C. A. Hall. Rev. E. C. Dadmun, formerly secretary here, is conducting the meeting, which are very interesting.

Professor Tonehose, who has been the instructor of the Stonewall band for nearly a year, left Wednesday with his family for Dallas, Tex.

Mrs. S. H. Owens has returned from a month's visit to her sisters, the Misses Stannard, of Richmond.

Miss Margaret Young, of Louisville, Ky., is the guest of the Misses Aikinson.

Mrs. Chisley has gone to San Francisco, Cal., to spend to winter with relatives.

Never has therebeen such a general

Never has therebeen such a general observance of Thanksgiving day in Staunton as was on Thursday.

Patersburg.

Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, VA., Nov. 25.—The Petersburg Cotillion Club gave a most enjoyable german, led by Mr. W. Gordon McCabe, Jr., at the Petersburg Grays' armory last night, and dancing was kept up until 2 o'clock this morning. The music was furnished by Reiss' orchestra. About midnight supper was served.

Among the couples present were: Mr. William T. Ridle and Miss Fannie Spicer, Mr. C. D. Witherspoon and Miss Julia Sully, Mr. Council and Miss Lena Hinton, Mr. A. E. Jones and Miss Annie Allen, Mr. Bourdon Cary and Miss Blanche Cuthbert, Mr. Owen Moyler and Miss Blanche Cuthbert, Mr. Owen Moyler and Miss Blanche Cuthbert, Mr. Gwen Moyler and Miss Blanche Pleasants. Mr. Raymond Mancha and Miss Salile Bernard, Mr. Henry Sutton and Miss Otelia Johnston, Mr. William Hardy and Miss Holladay, of Portsmouth, Mr. J. R. Smith and Miss Light Leavenworth, Mr. George T. Seay and Miss Otelia Mahone, Mr. W. B. Stevens and Miss Helen Leavenworth, Mr. W. C. Young and Miss Jessie Bolling, Mr. J. William Friend and Miss Lucy Stone, Mr. W. P. McRae and Miss Evelyn Tanner, Mr. James Ruffin and Miss Mollie Noltenius.

The chaperons were Mrs. S. K. Collier, Mrs. M. K. Cary, Mrs. Judge D. M. Bernard, Mrs. John C. Armistead and Mrs. William Mahone.

A BICHMOND ARTIST.

Many Theatrical People Stop Here to Get Good Pictures.

Good Pictures.

It is rather significant to the importance of Richmond that many theatrical people connected with the companies which have played in this city during the present season, have, after leaving Baltimore and Washington, given orders for their photographs to a Richmond house, but such is a fact. These people certainly know and appreciate good work, and their orders speak volumes for the photographer who does the work.

Mr. W. W. Foster, besides his immense local trade, has this season made thousands of pictures for various theatrical people, including many of the Soudan and Corinne companies. The people of Richmond who desire pictures for Christmas will be wise not to postpone their visit to Foster, on Ninth street, much longer, as the time is getting short and the home patronage increasing rapidly for the holidays. With a view to perfect photographs Mr. Foster will not give a sitting after 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon at this season of the year.

Many old soldiers, who contracted chronic Many old soldiers, who contracted chronic diarrhoea while in the service, have since been permanently cured of it by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by Owens & Minor Drug Company, 1007 east Main street.